



Historic England

**APPENDIX
TO WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS
ON BEHALF OF THE
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND
(HISTORIC ENGLAND)
("HBMCE")**

**Application by
Highways England for an Order granting Development Consent for the A30
Chiverton to Carland Cross Scheme**

**PINS Reference No: TR010026
HBMCE Reference No: 30CC-SP005**

APPENDIX:

- a. National Heritage List for England entries for relevant designated heritage assets.

List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Warren's Barrow

List Entry Number: 1016888

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	St. Erme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 14-Jan-1959

Date of most recent amendment: 12-Jul-1999

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Bell barrows, the most visually impressive form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 1500-1100 BC. They occur either in isolation or in round barrow cemeteries and were constructed as single or multiple mounds covering burials, often in pits, and surrounded by an enclosure ditch. The burials are frequently accompanied by weapons, personal ornaments and pottery and appear to be those of aristocratic individuals, usually men. Bell barrows (particularly multiple barrows) are rare nationally, with less than 250 known examples, most of which are in Wessex. Their richness in terms of grave goods provides evidence for chronological and cultural links amongst early prehistoric communities over most of southern and eastern England as well as providing an insight into their beliefs and social organisation. As a particularly rare form of round barrow, all identified bell barrows would normally be considered to be of national importance.

Despite evidence for partial excavation, probably in antiquity, Warren's Barrow survives well and will retain archaeological evidence relating to the monument and the landscape in which it was built. Together with a group of bell and bowl barrows to its south, Warren's Barrow forms part of a small round barrow cemetery and will retain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the monument and the landscape in which it was built.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes Warren's Barrow, a bell barrow situated on the tip of a south facing hill slope at the eastern edge of Newlyn Downs. It represents the most northerly of a group of barrows at Carland Cross which together formed a round barrow cemetery. The rest of the barrows in this group are the subject of separate schedulings.

The barrow has a stepped appearance with a central mound about 10m in diameter containing a large central depression, surrounded on all sides by a lower and flatter berm which varies in width between 16m and 10m. The total diameter of the barrow mound is 36m and it has a maximum height of 3.6m. Other barrows in the vicinity are known to have been accompanied by a surrounding ditch from which material was quarried for their construction. Whilst Warren's Barrow has no such visible surrounding feature at ground level, its approximately 2m wide ditch is likely to survive below ground, the infilling of the ditch by natural processes over the course of many centuries masking it from present view. The unusual shape of the barrow led to the supposition in former years that the central mound was raised as a beacon on the site of a bowl barrow. However, the shape of the barrow is consistent with the bell barrow form and the depression in the centre of the mound the result of antiquarian excavation. The monument has become known locally as Warren's Barrow after General Warren who was reputedly buried there. All modern material overlying the barrow and its 2m protective margin, resulting from the construction of a temporary track, is excluded from the

List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Round barrow cemetery 420m north east of Higher Ennis Farm

List Entry Number: 1020758

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	St. Erme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 12-Oct-1976

Date of most recent amendment: 24-Jul-2002

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

The barrow cemetery 420m north east of Higher Ennis Farm survives well, the barrows showing clearly their differing forms. The mounds remain substantially intact, despite modern ploughing of four of the barrows and evidence for other limited disturbance at two, and some have remains of a stone kerb and/or a ditch around them. The old land surface beneath the mounds and original buried deposits associated with them will also survive. The ridge-top location of the cemetery and the alignment of three of the barrows within it, together with the varying forms of the barrows in this scheduling and the other closely associated barrows beyond it, illustrate well the important role of topography and the diversity of practices within Bronze Age funerary activity.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a round barrow cemetery containing five barrows of bowl, bell and platform type, situated on the ESE shoulder of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. They are closely associated with four other barrows, which form outliers to the cemetery and are the subject of separate schedulings. The five barrows are fairly closely and evenly spaced, with three aligned across the gentle slope of the land and are contained in four separate areas of protection.

The two barrows on the south side of the group are aligned north west-south east. The south east barrow of the pair has a grassy mound 30m in diameter and around 1.8m high; its edges are rather spread, but it has a more rounded profile in the centre, indicating that it was originally a bowl shaped mound. A smooth lump on its southern side may be upcast from the cutting of a modern pond just beyond the barrow. A slight waterlogged

area west of the mound is considered to represent the buried ditch which encircles it. The north western of these two barrows has a grassy mound 35m in diameter and around 1m high, with gently sloping sides and a flattened top, suggesting it was of platform type. The sides of the mound have been clipped by ploughing, leaving parallel ridges. In 1898 remains of a ditch were noted.

To the north, the scheduling includes a prominent bell barrow, known as Killigrew Barrow after the estate on which it lay. Its mound is 17m in diameter and 2.5m high, steep sided with a flatter but uneven top. Quartz blocks around its base are considered to be part of a kerb of stones set in the perimeter of the mound. An irregular depression in the centre of the top was probably caused by an antiquarian excavation. It was described as a fine bell barrow in 1898, implying a surrounding level area and outer ditch. There is a depression averaging 3m wide outside the mound, considered to be the remains of this ditch. To the west of Killigrew Barrow is a bowl barrow with a grassy mound 34m in diameter and 1.7m high. Its edges have been spread, leaving a more rounded profile in the centre. A slight depression to the west of the mound is considered to be the remains of an outer ditch.

The western barrow in the scheduling is aligned with the southern pair. This barrow has a grassy mound 30m in diameter and 1m high. It was described as probably a broad or platform barrow in 1898.

All modern posts and fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Preston-Jones, A, Lawson Jones, A, Killigrew Barrow, Carland Cross, (1997)

Henderson, C, 'Parochial Antiquities' in Parochial Antiquities, Vol 3, (1916), 210-211

Prior, R, 'Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall' in Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, (1898), 436

Prior, R, 'Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall' in Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, (1898), 436

Other

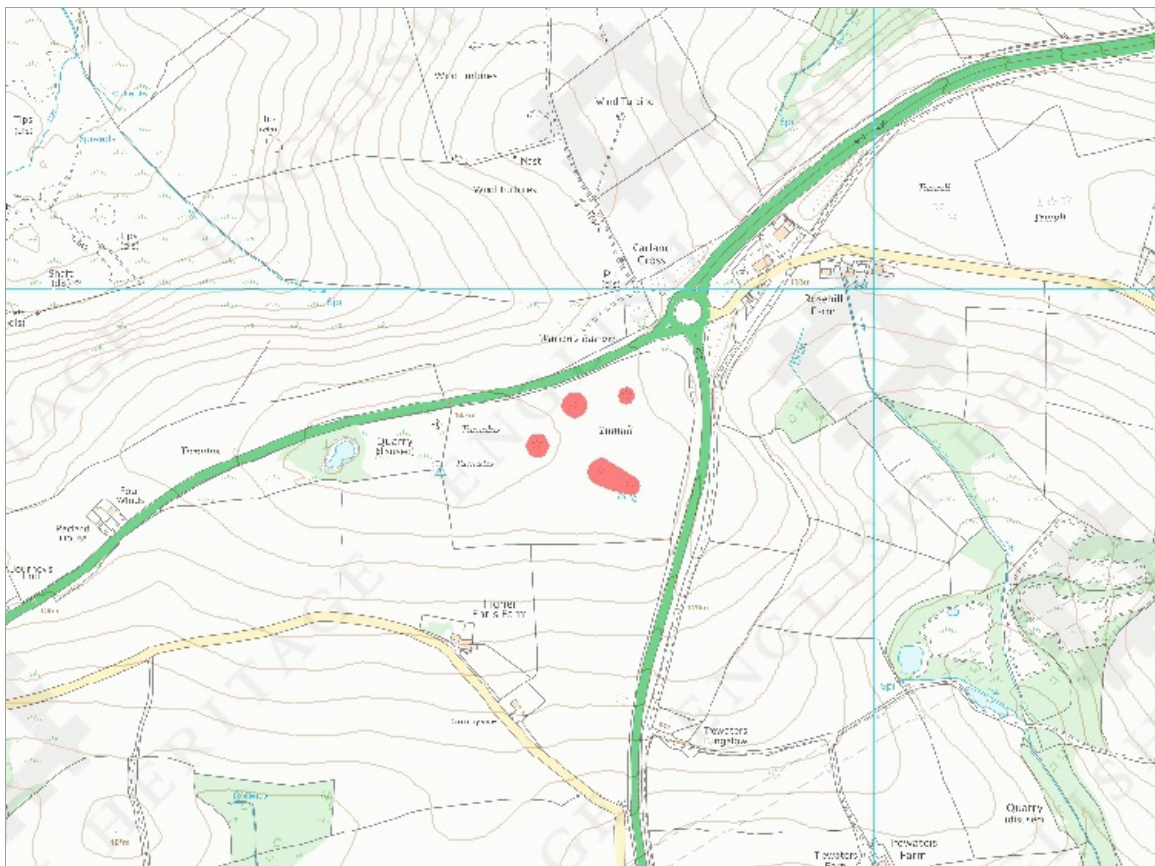
SW 85 SW 6, Fletcher, M, Ordnance Survey Index Card, (1970)

Title: 1st Edition Map Source Date: 1888 Author: Publisher: Surveyor:

Map

National Grid Reference: SW 84419 53732, SW 84482 53802, SW 84550 53679, SW 84572 53818

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [24406.pdf](#)



This copy shows the entry on 19-Feb-2019 at 01:19:03.

List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m north of Higher Ennis Farm

List Entry Number: 1017050

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Corwall	Unitary Authority	St. Erme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 12-Dec-1958

Date of most recent amendment: 24-Sep-1999

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

The two bowl barrows 290m and 375m north of Higher Ennis Farm survive reasonably well, showing clearly their original bowl barrow forms, and they remain substantially intact despite some evidence for limited disturbance at each mound. Their ridge-top location close to a cemetery containing different barrow forms illustrates well the important role of topography and the diversity of practices within Bronze Age funerary activity.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes two prehistoric bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection.

The northern barrow has a mound 9m in diameter and 0.7m high, with an irregular profile: the south and west sides have been cut into, and the top is uneven, possibly due to stone robbing.

The mound of the southern barrow is 21.5m in diameter and 1m high, with an irregular rounded profile and a flattened but uneven top. A depression 2m-3m wide, to the north west of the mound, is considered to be the remains of an outer ditch. The south eastern edge of the mound has been clipped by the ditch of a modern field boundary which runs just east of the barrow. A hollow 6m wide east-west by 4m north-south and 0.8m deep has been cut into the north western side of the mound. On the south side of this are several large lumps of concrete. This hollow and concrete are remains of a modern look out tower which formerly stood on the barrow.

These two barrows are located towards the west of a small barrow cemetery containing bowl, bell, and platform barrows.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Bowl barrow 500m north west of Higher Ennis Farm

List Entry Number: 1017049

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Corwall	Unitary Authority	St. Erme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 12-Dec-1958

Date of most recent amendment: 24-Sep-1999

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

The barrow 500m north west of Higher Ennis Farm survives reasonably well, showing clearly the rounded profile of its mound and traces of a ditch. Despite the truncation of its SSE side, its mound and underlying old land surface remain substantially intact as will original buried deposits associated with them. Its location within a wider ridge-top barrow cemetery containing differing barrow forms illustrates well the important role of topography and the diversity of practices within Bronze Age funerary activity.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes part of a late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow, situated on the western shoulder of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. The barrow has a mound with a low, regularly curving profile, approximately 22m in diameter and 0.7m high. It has been truncated by the modern A30 road on the SSE, leaving a steeply sloping scarp down to the roadside. A slight, 2m wide, irregular depression outside the mound to the north east is considered to derive from a former ditch around the mound. The monument is closely associated with a group of barrows of bowl, bell and platform type, and may represent the most westerly barrow of a small round barrow cemetery. The modern fence across the south of the barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Henderson, C, 'Parochial Antiquities' in Parochial Antiquities, Vol 3, (1916), 211

Prior, R, 'Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall' in Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Vol 13, (1898), 436

Other

Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Index Card, (1970)

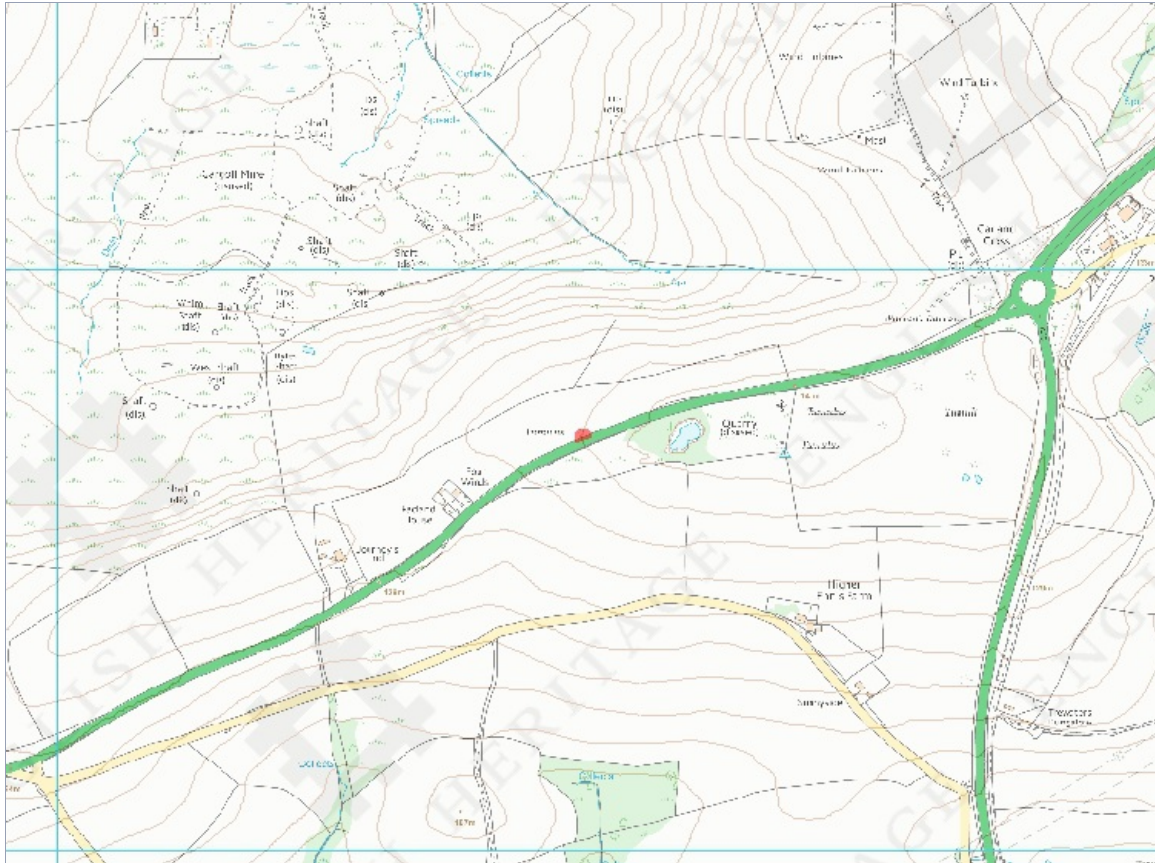
Preston-Jones, A, AM107, (1989)

Sheppard, P, AM12, (1981)

Map

National Grid Reference: SW 83903 53718

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [22016.pdf](#)



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List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 750m south west of Mitchell Farm

List Entry Number: 1017350

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Corwall	Unitary Authority	St. Newlyn East

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 11-Feb-2000

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Long barrows are earthen or drystone mounds with flanking ditches of the Early and Middle Neolithic periods (3400-2400 BC). The communal burial places of Britain's early farming communities, they are amongst the oldest field monuments surviving visibly in the present landscape. There may be several phases of funerary monument preceding the barrows, which were probably important ritual sites for local communities over a long period of time.

Round barrows date mostly to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (c.2400-1500 BC). They are earthen mounds, sometimes ditched, covering single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped in cemeteries. They often acted as a focus of burials in later periods, and are occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Often superficially similar, though differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices within their overall distribution. Round barrows occur across most of Britain. Both long barrows and round barrows are long lived monument types and often occupy prominent positions in the landscape. Long barrows are comparatively rare, with some 500 recorded nationally, and are of considerable age, being one of the few types of surviving Neolithic earthworks. Over 10,000 surviving round barrows are recorded nationally, and their diversity provides important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities.

The long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 750m south west of Mitchell Farm survive reasonably well. Despite being reduced by ploughing, the low mounds with discernible plans remain, as will the underlying old land surface and any surviving original deposits in the base of the mounds. The location of the round barrows in a wider ridge top cemetery, the close association of the long barrow with the later round barrows, and the alignment of the round barrows, illustrate well the important roles of topography and of continuity in prehistoric funerary activity.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a long barrow and four round barrows within two areas of protection, situated high on the west shoulder of a ridge east of Carland Cross, together forming the western part of a prehistoric ridge top barrow cemetery, and bisected by a modern field boundary. The four round barrows are aligned WSW-ENE over 210m; the three eastern barrows in this alignment are closely spaced, while the fourth is about 150m to their WSW.

The long barrow, situated north west of the western round barrow, has a long mound orientated north east-south west with a slightly irregular tapered ovoid plan, broader at the north east end, and measuring approximately 22m long and 13m across, and 0.4m high.

Of the four aligned round barrows, the westernmost has a low mound measuring approximately 15m in diameter and 0.2m high. To the ENE is the closely spaced group of three barrows in the alignment, the western barrow in this group having a low mound, approximately 16m in diameter and 0.3m high. The central

barrow and the easternmost have similar low mounds approximately 15m in diameter and 0.2m high.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

- Barnatt, J, Prehistoric Cornwall: The Ceremonial Monuments, (1982), 48
Megaw, JVS, Simpson, DDA, Introduction to British Prehistory, (1981), 89
Henderson, C, 'Parochial Antiquities' in Parochial Antiquities, Vol 3, (1916), 210
Herring, P, 'Cornish Archaeology' in A Long-Cairn on Catshole Tor, Altamun, Vol 22, (1983), 81-83
Mercer, R, 'Cornish Archaeology' in The Neolithic in Cornwall, Vol 25, (1986), 55-57
Prior, R, 'Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall' in Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, (1898), 435-436
Prior, R, 'Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall' in Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, (1898)

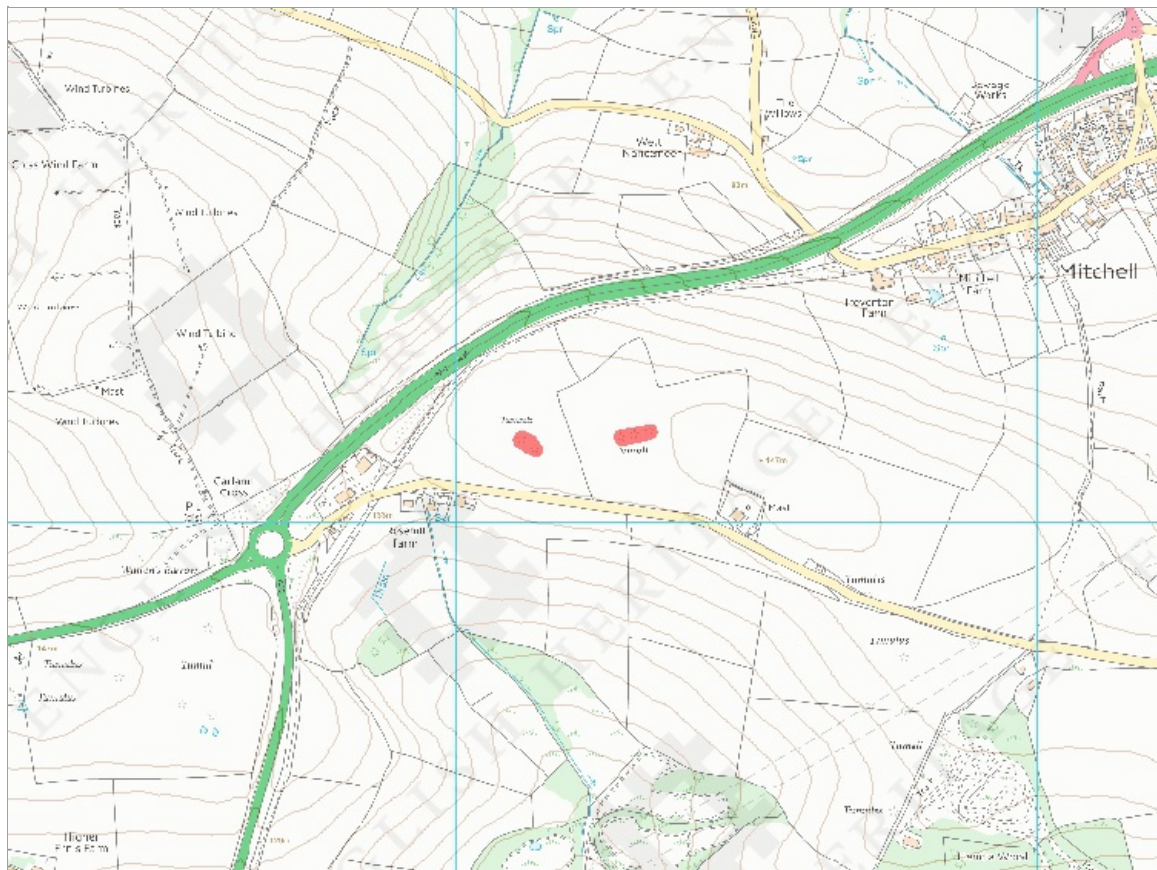
Other

- Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Index Card, (1970)
Title: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map Source Date: 1879 Author: Publisher: Surveyor:
Title: Ordnance Survey 2" field drawing Source Date: 1811 Author: Publisher: Surveyor:

Map

National Grid Reference: SW 85122 54136, SW 85307 54151

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List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: The Four Burrows

List Entry Number: 1016054

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	Kenwyn
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	Perranzabuloe

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 08-Jan-1974

Date of most recent amendment: 25-Jul-1997

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Although at least two of them have been disturbed by part excavation, the barrows at Four Burrows are well preserved examples which will retain many of their original features providing information about the monument and the landscape in which it was built.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument, which falls into three areas, includes a group of four Bronze Age bowl barrows situated on a commanding hilltop at Four Burrows, about 350m north west of Fourburrow Farm. The barrows straddle the parish boundary between Kenwyn and Perranzabuloe with two barrows lying either side of the boundary. The four barrows vary between 16m and 24m in diameter, and between 2.5m and 3.9m high. Two of the mounds have central circular depressions which indicate antiquarian excavation. The barrows may represent the surviving core of a nucleated round barrow cemetery. The Bronze Age date of the group is confirmed by the discovery in one of the barrows of a megalithic chambered structure containing an inurned cremation.

The concrete trig point on the barrow west of the entrance to Fourburrow Farm is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Bowl barrow 100m south west of Callestick Vean

List Entry Number: 1016103

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Corwall	Unitary Authority	Perranzabuloe

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 15-Oct-1997

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

The barrow south west of Callestick Vean is unusual in being low lying. It will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the monument and the landscape in which it was built.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated 100m south west of Callestick Vean in and just north of the A30. The site of the barrow is on relatively low lying land close to the head of a tributary of the River Kenwyn which flows to the south. The barrow survives as a low mound which has been reduced by ploughing but which retains a height of 0.5m and a diameter of 20m.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Henderson, C, *Parochial Antiquities*, (1925), 203

Warner, R, 'Comish Archaeology' in *Parish of Perranzabuloe*, Vol 2, (1963), 68

Map

National Grid Reference: SW 77173 48741

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [13941.pdf](#)

List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Hillfort 250m south west of Tresawsen

List Entry Number: 1016445

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	Perranzabuloe

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 25-Oct-1972

Date of most recent amendment: 19-Mar-1999

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Multiple enclosure forts comprise an inner and one or more outer enclosed areas, together measuring up to c.10ha, and defined by sub-circular or sub-rectangular earthworks spaced at intervals which exceed 15m; the inner enclosure is usually entirely surrounded by a bank and ditch. The forts date mainly to the Late Iron Age (350 BC-c.AD 50) and in England usually occur in the south west. Most are sited on hillslopes overlooked by higher ground near a water supply, and many were apparently used for periods of up to 250 years. The outer enclosures of the forts are usually interpreted as areas set aside for the containment of livestock, whilst the inner enclosures are generally thought to have been the focus of occupation.

The earthworks usually include a bank with an outer V-shaped ditch 1m-3m deep. Entrances are generally single gaps through each line of defence, often aligned to create a passage from the outer to the inner enclosure, although there are a few examples where entrances through successive earthworks are not in alignment. Occasionally the interval between the gaps is marked by intumed ramparts or low banks and ditches, while the outer entrance may be screened by a short length of earthwork. Excavations within the inner enclosures have revealed a range of buildings and structures, including circular structures, hearths, ovens and cobbled surfaces as well as occasional small pits and large depressions which may have functioned as watering holes.

Multiple enclosure forts are relatively rare with only around 75 examples recorded in England, mostly in Devon and Cornwall. Outside these counties their distribution becomes increasingly scattered and the form and construction methods more varied. They are important for the study of settlement and stock management in the later prehistoric period, and most well-preserved examples will be identified as being of national importance.

The multiple enclosure fort at Tresawsen survives well and will contain archaeological information relating to the construction and use of the site, the lives of its inhabitants, and the landscape in which they lived.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a later prehistoric hillfort, known as a multiple enclosure fort, situated on a gentle north facing hill slope about 500m west of a springhead. The interior of the fort is surrounded by two concentric lines of defence. The inner, near perfect oval-shaped area is 76m north-south by 50m east-west, resulting in an internal area of 3.8ha. It is defended by a rampart, which survives with a height of about 2m along its eastern circuit where it has been incorporated into a hedge bank. No gap is apparent in this surviving section which suggests that the entrance way was elsewhere on the circuit. The inner rampart was fronted by a ditch which is visible as a depression to the east of a section where the rampart survives in the hedge bank. The remainder of the inner circuit to the west, which is not apparent when under cultivation, has been recorded in previous years as an undulation. Completely encompassing the inner rampart was an outer, near concentric

enclosure formed by a further ring of defences not now visible above ground but recorded and mapped in earlier literature and shown as two concentric lines of defence on a map of 1860. These outer defences are believed to represent a further bank and ditch which stood at a maximum distance of about 20m forward of the inner circuit.

All fencing and fence posts and gates and gate posts, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Polwhele, R, History of Cornwall, (1803), 211

Warner, R, 'Cornish Archaeology' in Parish of Perranzabuloe, Vol 2, (1963), 70

Other

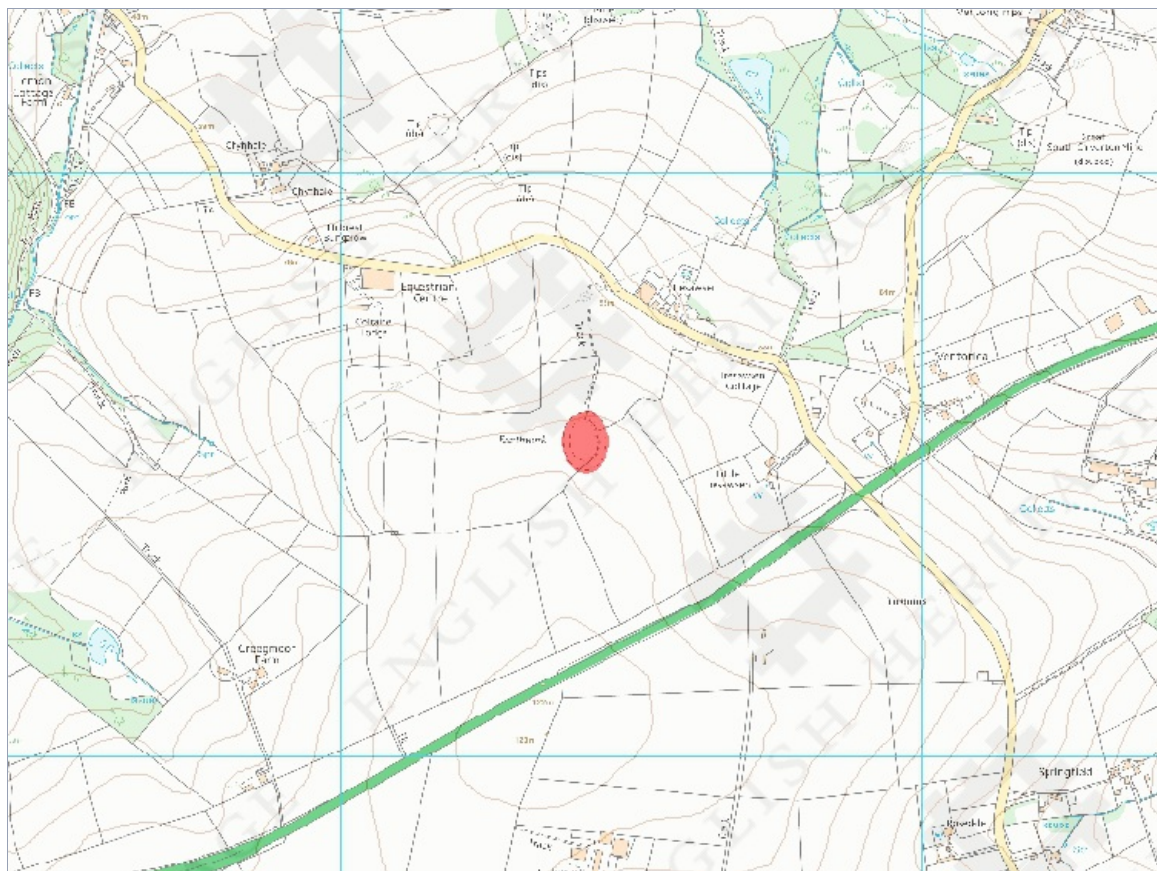
Mercer, RJ, AM7, (1970)

Title: Ordnance Survey Source Date: 1860 Author: Publisher: Surveyor:

Map

National Grid Reference: SW 78419 49541

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [21557.pdf](#)



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This copy shows the entry on 19-Feb-2019 at 01:34:27.

List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Bowl barrow 130m south east of Penglaze

List Entry Number: 1016887

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	St. Erme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 05-Oct-1959

Date of most recent amendment: 12-Jul-1999

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Despite cultivation, which has reduced the height of the barrow mound, the bowl barrow 130m south east of Penglaze survives in an unusually low-lying position in contrast to the large group of barrows which lie on higher ground some 2km to the north east at Carland Cross. The waterlogged nature of the land around the barrow will be beneficial for the preservation of buried environmental and archaeological evidence relating to the monument and the landscape in which it was built.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated at the southern foot of the Newlyn Downs, an area of unenclosed moorland until the early 20th century. The barrow is located on a slight rise in an otherwise relatively low lying area below the southern slopes of the downs. The barrow mound has been spread by cultivation but it retains a height of about 0.5m high and has a maximum diameter of 23m.

MAP EXTRACT

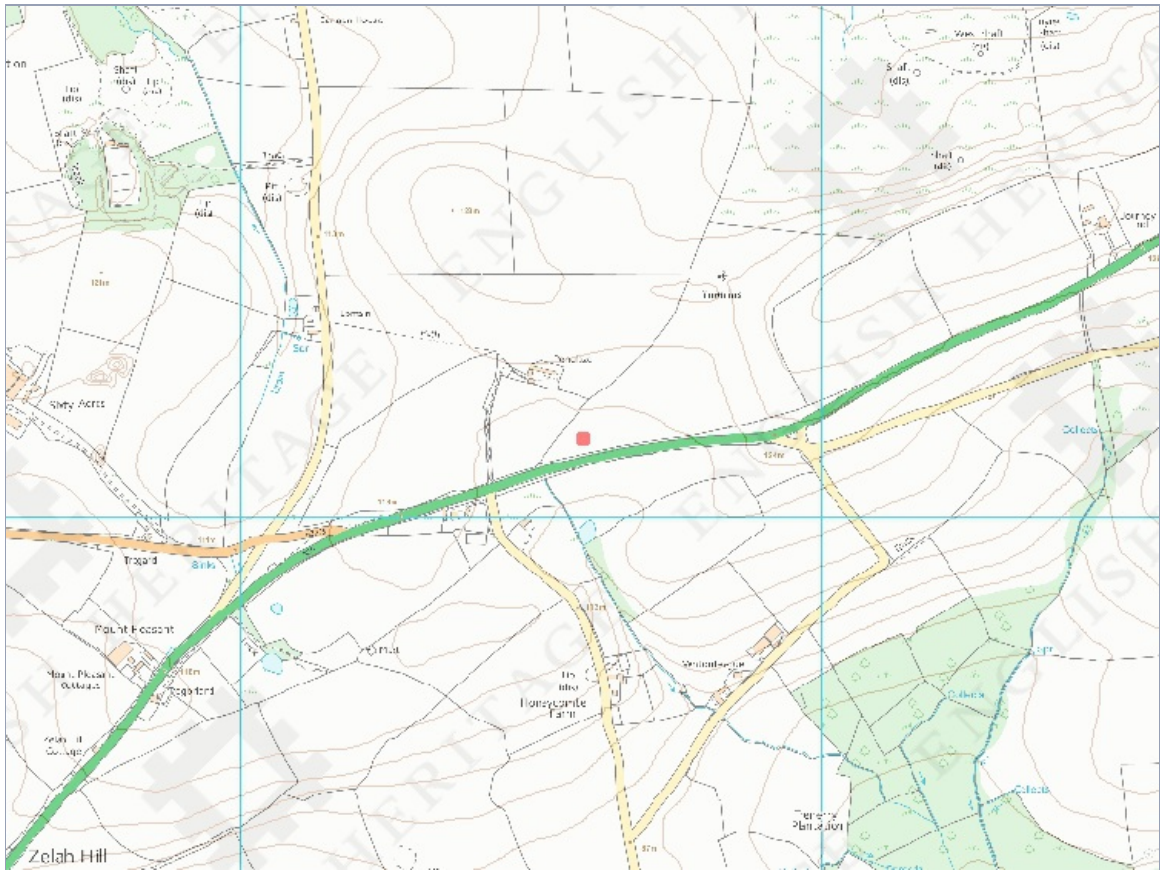
The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Map

National Grid Reference: SW 82588 53136

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List Entry Summary (Published)

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: [The Three Burrows](#)

List Entry Number: [1016056](#)

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Corwall	Unitary Authority	Kenwyn

National Park: [Not applicable to this List entry.](#)

Grade: [Not applicable to this List entry.](#)

Date first scheduled: [19-Jun-1967](#)

Date of most recent amendment: [25-Jul-1997](#)

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Despite having been reduced by cultivation, the bowl barrows known as the Three Burrows survive as recognisable mounds and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the period and landscape in which they were built.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes three plough-reduced Bronze Age bowl barrows situated just east of Chiverton Cross and south east of St Peter's Church at Three Burrows. The three barrows probably gave rise to the place-name for the area. The two barrows which lie 450m south east of St Peter's Church lie about 25m apart and appear as mounds between 20m and 22m in diameter and 1m high; neither has any discernable sign of an encircling ditch. The third barrow, some 80m west of the pair, has a mound 1.5m high and 20m in diameter with traces of a surrounding quarry ditch.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

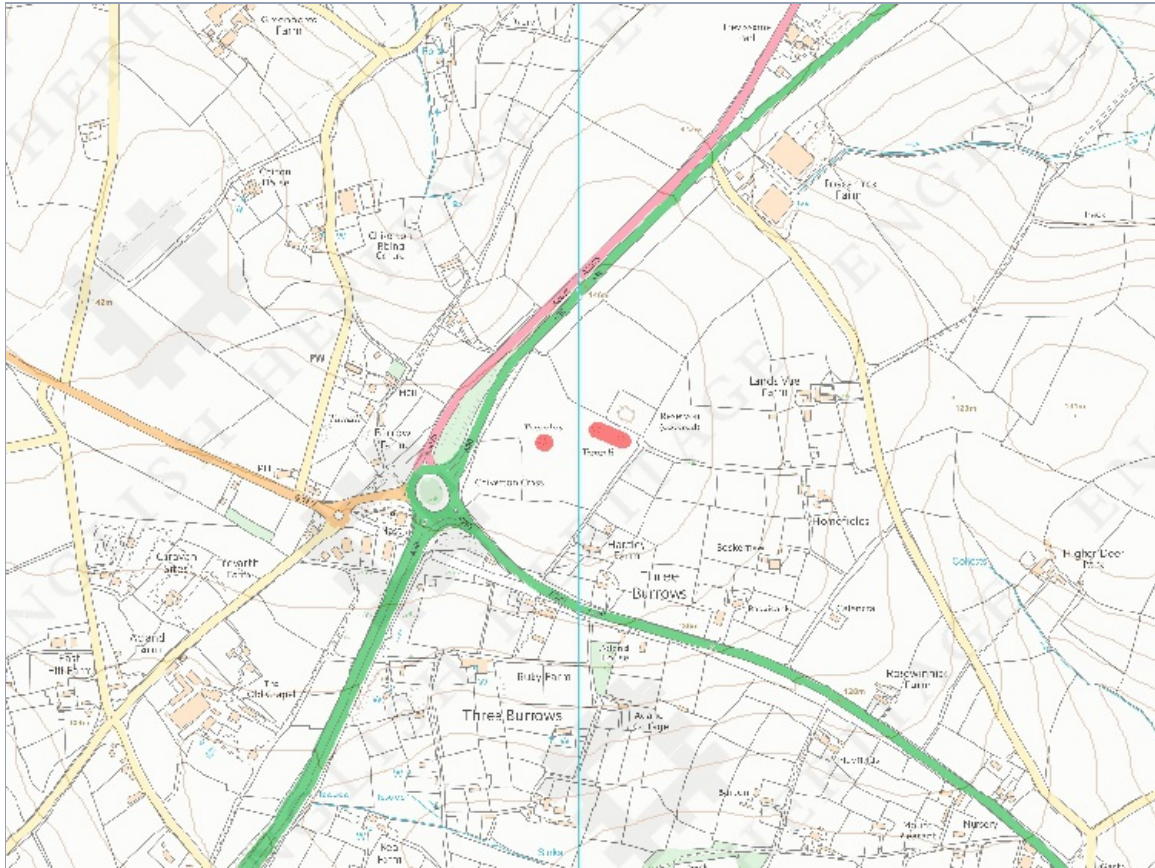
Books and journals

Warner, R, 'Cornish Archaeology' in Parish of Kenwyn, Vol 4, (1965), 76

Map

National Grid Reference: [SW 74938 47038](#), [SW 75051 47050](#)

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [24208.pdf](#)



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This copy shows the entry on 19-Feb-2019 at 01:43:25.

World Heritage Site Summary (Published)

World Heritage Site inscribed by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in 2006.

Name: Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

Brief Description:

Much of the landscape of Cornwall and West Devon was transformed in the 18th and early 19th centuries as a result of the rapid growth of pioneering copper and tin mining. Its deep underground mines, engine houses, foundries, new towns, smallholdings, ports and harbours, and their ancillary industries together reflect prolific innovation which, in the early 19th century, enabled the region to produce two-thirds of the world's supply of copper. The substantial remains are a testimony to the contribution Cornwall and West Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in the rest of Britain and to the fundamental influence the area had on the mining world at large. Cornish technology embodied in engines, engine houses and mining equipment was exported around the world. Cornwall and West Devon were the heartland from which mining technology rapidly spread.

Criteria:

This entry is compiled from information provided by UNESCO who hold the official record for all World Heritage Sites at their Paris Head Quarters. This entry is provided for information only and those requiring further assistance should contact the World Heritage Centre at UNESCO.

Criterion (ii): The development of industrialised mining in Cornwall and west Devon between 1700 and 1914, and particularly the innovative use of the high-pressure steam beam engine, led to the evolution of an industrialised society manifest in the transformation of the landscape through the creation of smallholdings, railways, canals, docks and ports, and the creation or remodelling of towns and villages. Together these had a profound impact on the growth of industrialisation in the United Kingdom, and consequently on industrialised mining around the world.

Criterion (iii): The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes presents a vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and west Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world's output of copper, tin and arsenic.

Criterion (iv): The mining landscape of Cornwall and west Devon, and particularly its characteristic engine houses and beam engines as a technological ensemble in a landscape, reflect the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world.

Statement of Significance:

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

This was approved in 2010 by the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia.

Brief synthesis

The landscapes of Cornwall and west Devon were radically reshaped during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by deep mining for predominantly copper and tin. The remains of mines, engine houses, smallholdings, ports, harbours, canals, railways, tramroads, and industries allied to mining, along with new towns and villages reflect an extended period of industrial expansion and prolific innovation. Together these are testimony, in an inter-linked and highly legible way, to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining. The technology and infrastructure developed at Cornish and west Devon mines enabled these to dominate copper, tin and later arsenic production worldwide, and to greatly influence nineteenth century mining practice internationally.

The extensive Site comprises the most authentic and historically important components of the Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape dating principally from 1700 to 1914, the period during which the most significant industrial and social impacts occurred. The ten areas of the Site together form a unified, coherent cultural landscape and share a common identity as part of the overall exploitation of metalliferous minerals here from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Copper and tin particularly were required in increasing quantities at this time through the growing needs of British industry and commerce. Copper was used to protect the hulls of ocean-going timber ships, for domestic ware, and as a major constituent of important alloys such as brass and, with tin, bronze. The usage of tin was also increasing greatly through the requirements of the tin plate industry, for use in the canning of foods and in communications.

The substantial remains within the Site are a prominent reminder of the contribution Cornwall and west Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in Britain and to the fundamental influence the area asserted on the development of mining globally. Innovative Cornish technology embodied in high-pressure steam engines and other mining equipment was exported around the world, concurrent with the movement of mineworkers migrating to live and work in mining communities based in many instances on Cornish traditions. The transfer of mining technology and related culture led to a replication of readily discernable landscapes overseas, and numerous migrant-descended communities prosper around the globe as confirmation of the scale of this influence.

Criterion (ii): The development of industrialised mining in Cornwall and west Devon between 1700 and 1914, and particularly the innovative use of the high-pressure steam beam engine, led to the evolution of an industrialised society manifest in the transformation of the landscape through the creation of smallholdings, railways, canals, docks and ports, and the creation or remodelling of towns and villages. Together these had a profound impact on the growth of industrialisation in the United Kingdom, and consequently on industrialised mining around the world.

Criterion (iii): The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes presents a vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and west Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world's output of copper, tin and arsenic.

Criterion (iv): The mining landscape of Cornwall and west Devon, and particularly its characteristic engine houses and beam engines as a technological ensemble in a landscape, reflect the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world.

Integrity (2010)

The areas enclosed within the property satisfactorily reflect the way prosperity derived from mining transformed the landscape both in urban and rural areas, and encapsulates the extent of those changes. Some of the mining landscapes and towns within the property are within development zones and may be vulnerable to the possibility of incompatible development.

Authenticity (2010)

The property as a whole has high authenticity in terms of form, design and materials and, in general, the location and setting of the surviving features. The mines, engine houses, associated buildings and other features have either been consolidated or await work. In the villages and towns there has been some loss of architectural detail, particularly in the terraced housing, but it is considered that this is reversible.

The ability of features within the property to continue to express its Outstanding Universal Value may be reduced, however, if developments were to be permitted without sufficient regard to their historic character as constituent parts of the Site. The spatial arrangements of areas such as Hayle Harbour and the settings of Redruth and Camborne are of particular concern and these may be vulnerable unless planning policies and guidance are rigorously and consistently applied.

Protection and management requirements (2010)

The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites within its territory in two ways. Firstly individual buildings, monuments, gardens and landscapes are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and secondly through the UK Spatial Planning system under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

National guidance on protecting the Historic Environment (Planning Policy Statement 5) and World Heritage (Circular 07/09) and accompanying explanatory guidance has been published by Government. Policies to protect, promote, conserve and enhance World Heritage Sites, their settings and buffer zones can be found in regional plans and in local authority plans and frameworks. The World Heritage Committee accepted that the Site is adequately protected through the general provisions of the UK planning system.

A detailed and comprehensive management plan has been created which stresses the need for an integrated and holistic management of this large, multi-area and diverse Site. The main strength of the plan is the effective network of local authority and other stakeholders that underpins it. The co-ordination of management of the property lies with the Site office for the property. Service-level agreements with other departments within Cornwall Council's Historic Environment department ensure the effective delivery of planning advice, and Sites and Monuments record keeping.

The Strategic Actions for 2005-2010 in the management plan have been in part completed, and the development of risk assessments and a monitoring system are underway utilising data capture systems being introduced by Cornwall Council. The production of detailed definitions of Outstanding Universal Value for specific landscapes within the Site will also be pursued to aid the delivery of planning advice.

Justification for Inscription:

Date of Inscription: 2006

Date of most recent amendment: 2010

Other Information:

This is a cultural World Heritage Site in England. Its coordinates are N50 8 10 W5 23 1 and it measures 19,719 hectares.

There is a World Heritage Site Management Plan for the World Heritage Site (2005) and implementation of the objectives and action plan is undertaken by a World Heritage Site team in Cornwall Council. A Steering Group made up of key stakeholders oversees World Heritage activities.

Map/Chart

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List Entry Summary (Published)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: MILESTONE AT SW 771486 NE

List Entry Number: 1140923

Location

MILESTONE AT SW 771486 NE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	Perranzabuloe

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 03-Feb-1986

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

KENWYN
SW 74 NE
2/169 Milestone at SW 771486 NE
- II

Milestone. C18. Tall slender painted dressed granite monolith square-on-plan with pyramidal head. Shallow recessed panel to 3 sides with inscription facing road (south) intact with Arabic numerals 34 over the letter L all in relief. West and east panels defaced and with recut inscriptions.

West face has BODMIN over 23M in simple incised lettering. Below this is vestige of relief letter R for Redruth.

East side has horizontal inscription in simple incised lettering of PENZANCE 24.

One of the original C18 Turnpike Road milestones but probably resited because mileage shown is not in correct sequence with mileage on stone to east.

Listing NGR: SW7705948672

Selected Sources

Map

National Grid Reference: SW 77059 48672

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This copy shows the entry on 19-Feb-2019 at 02:51:45.

List Entry Summary (Published)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: MILESTONE APPROX 253M SOUTH-WEST OF CARLAND CROSS

List Entry Number: 1394843

Location

MILESTONE APPROX 253M SOUTH-WEST OF CARLAND CROSS, A30(T)

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	St. Erme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Oct-2010

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

The milestone approximately 253m south-west of Carland Cross on the A30, St Erme, which was erected in the late C18 and altered in the late C19, is designated at Grade II, for the following principal reasons:

* Group Value: it stands in its original location and is one of a group remaining on this road, of which a number are designated

* Historic Interest: it is unusually placed on a road that was never tumpiked and the re-carving of its inscriptions provides important evidence for the County Council's adoption of such roads in the late C19

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

ST ERME

1105/0/10008 A30(T)

19-OCT-10 (North side)

Milestone approx 253m south-west of Carland Cross

GV II

DESCRIPTION:

Milestone, erected in the late C18 and altered in the late C19.

The granite stone is painted white and is approximately 1m high. It is square on plan and has a pyramidal head. The milestone has shallow recessed panels to the west, south and east faces; the north side has not been dressed. The south face carries the original late C18 inscription: R (for Redruth) / 12; the west and east faces are inscribed: BODMIN / 17M and PENZANCE / 30M respectively; the lettering is picked out in black.

HISTORY:

In 1754, the first Cornish tumpike was established. The next 10 years saw the establishment of several new Tumpike Trusts in the county, resulting in the construction of new roads and erection of milestones. There were notable pre-tumpike milestones in the county, including the spine road (the A30) between Carland Cross near Mitchell and Marazanvose. A number of milestones were erected along this section of road in the late C18 although it was never adopted as a tumpike road; such roads were not generally furnished with milestones and the origin of these markers has not been established. They were all originally inscribed with L for Lands End, R for Redruth, and P for Penzance, as well as the distances, but seven of the most easterly markers have been partially re-carved and their inscriptions changed to include PENZANCE AND BODMIN. This adaptation occurred in the late C19 following Cornwall County Council's adoption of a number of primary routes that had not been tumpiked.

The milestone to the south-west of Carland Cross which dates from the late C18 is one of the markers on the A30 that was altered in circa 1889-90. The Ordnance Survey map of 1880 gives the distances that were originally inscribed on the milestone as Redruth (12) and Lands End (40).

SOURCES:

Cornwall County Council, Local Authority Heritage Assets Single Issue Panel (2007) <http://db.cornwall.gov.uk/documents/download.aspx?doc=155293>
Accessed on 13 August 2010

REASON FOR DESIGNATION:

The milestone approximately 253m south-west of Carland Cross on the A30, St Erme, is designated at Grade II, for the following principal reasons:

* Group Value: it stands in its original location and is one of a group remaining on this road, of which a number are designated

* Historic Interest: it is unusually placed on a road that was never tumpiked and the re-carving of its inscriptions provides important evidence for the County Council's adoption of such roads in the late C19

Selected Sources

Map

National Grid Reference: **SW8457253909**

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List Entry Summary (Published)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF SAINT PETER

List Entry Number: 1141481

Location

CHURCH OF SAINT PETER

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	St. Agnes

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 31-Oct-1988

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

ST AGNES SILVERWELL
SW 74 NW
7/205 Church of Saint Peter
-
GV II

Church built for Peel parish. 1847, designed by William White. Tower rebuilt in 1898. Killas rubble with granite and freestone dressings. South-west (ritual south) wall mostly rendered. Grouted Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Plan: Cruciform plan with nave, chancel, north and south transepts and tower at north-west (ritual west) end. Gothic style. Exterior: Unaltered elevations. 3-stage embattled tower. Pointed-arched doorway. 3 light window with intersecting tracery over doorway. 2-light windows to upper stage. Church has porch with pointed doorway towards left of south-west wall. All original windows with groups of 2, 3 or 4 lancets within pointed arched openings with plate tracery. Leaded glazing. Interior: Simple lofty interior with plastered walls, arch-braced roof structures. Painted zinc reredos screen. Otherwise circa late C19 fittings. Source: Church guide sheet; notes by Graham Daw.

Listing NGR: SW7461347162

Selected Sources

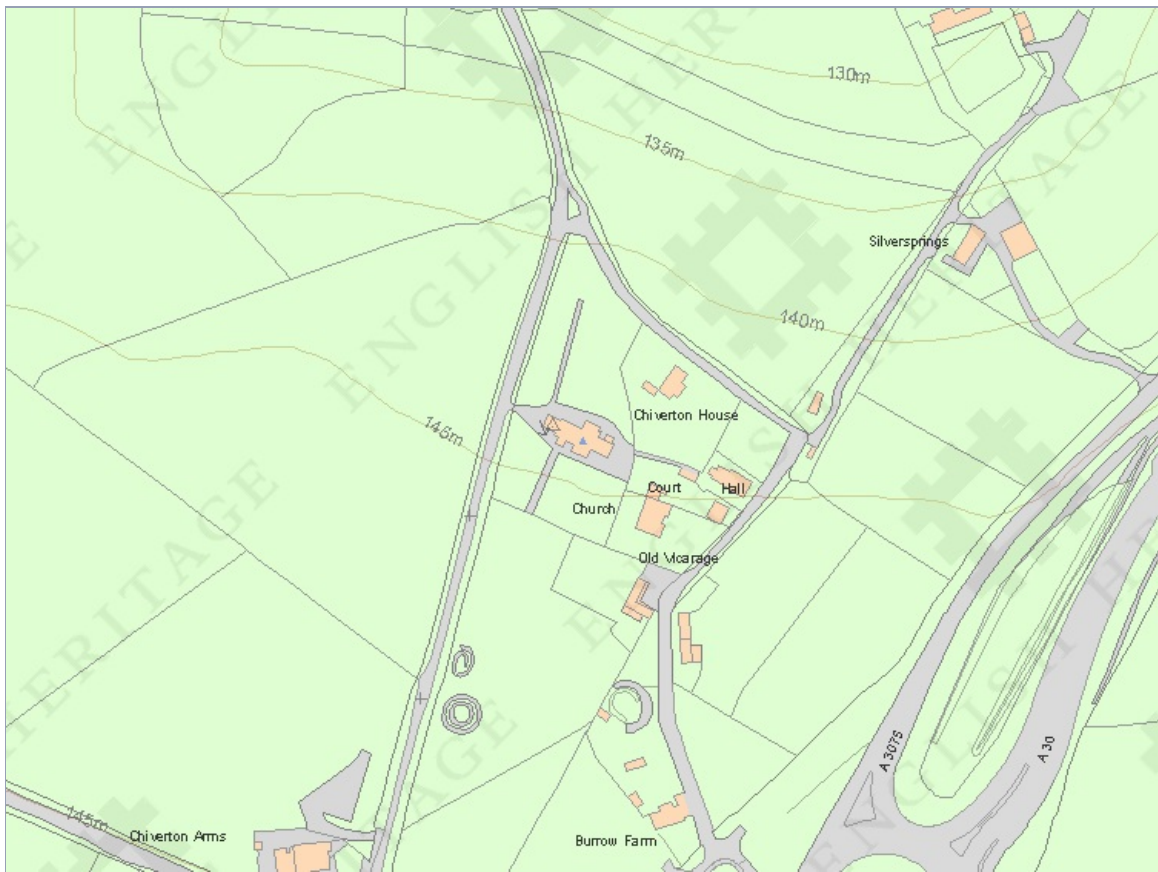
Books and journals

Daw, G, Saint Peter Silverwell Church Guide

Map

National Grid Reference: SW 74613 47162

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List Entry Summary (Published)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: TRERICE

List Entry Number: 1328731

Location

TRERICE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
N/A	Cornwall	Unitary Authority	St. Newlyn East

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 28-Feb-1952

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

ST NEWLYN EAST TRERICE
SW 85 NW
1/55
Trerice
28.2.1952

— I

Large manor house. C15, C16 and 1570-73. St Columb elvan ashlar, with granite dressings. Delabole slate roofs.

Plan: Building comprises a main south-east facing range of 'E'-plan abutting a south-west range containing two earlier phases. Phase I, possibly for Sir John Arundell I (d. 1471) now largely hypothetical, comprised a tower house with low north-west block. This was extended early C16, probably by 'Jack of Tilbury' by a 2-storey range to the south-east of the of earlier tower, together now forming the bulky south wing. Sir John IV High Sheriff of Cornwall and father-in-law to Sir Richard Carew, historian, added the main 1570-3 range of 'E'-plan, comprising a central porch to screens passage, hall to left, services to right, now shop, and an open cloister walk at rear with projecting polygonal stair tower access to a long gallery over. Also added is a large 2-storey bow window to the parlour, later library, in the earlier south range. Rear remodelled in C20. North-east end of main Elizabethan work was demolished c.1860 except for lower 2 floors of outer walls, and rebuilt 1954. Main stair in left front wing, leading to drawing room on first floor and the rear gallery.

Elevation. Two storeys and attics. Central 3-storey porch. Moulded square outer doorcase containing 4-centred arch, leaves in spandrels. Label moulding with square stops. First floor chamber has 4-light stone hollow chamfered mullioned window, both lower openings with flush relieving arches, key block to upper. Attic of 3-lights within shaped gable on lion headed corbels and small crowning cornice with palmette crest. Great hall window to left, of 8 lights and 2 transomes, central hollow-chamfered king mullion. Many early plain quarries. Wing of equal projection to porch, 4-light windows to ground floor, 3-light above and 2-light to attic rooms within identical shaped gables. Between wings and porch, central parapet multiple convex shaped gables. Continuous string course over all first floor windows, all above this level to right of porch demolished 1830 and rebuilt 1952-4. Boarded framed doors on inner faces of wings. Renewed lead rain-water goods. Attached on left wing, a wider two-storey parlour

wing with parallel ridge, of early C17. South front of this wing has been altered to present irregular fenestration by inclusion of 16 and 24-paned sashes, but original half-round 2-storey bay remains, built on battered base and with C20 garden entrance on first floor, set back above string to 8-light transomed first floor window and moulded eaves. Roof hipped to ball finial. Rear section of added south wing of killas rubble, and single storey outbuilding on ground floor at right angles. Rear elevation remodelled c.20. Ground floor has central entrance to cross passage within segmental chamfered opening and inner door with wave moulding. Close spaced chamfered arched openings, originally open, now with sash windows, 3- and 4-light to ground floor. Five large hipped dormers with leaded timber casement windows. Stair tower on right, with arch to added wing, which retains one 6xoffset buttress. A 3-bay wing is added to the rear gable of the C17 wing. probably later C17. Stone mullioned windows and lean-to for part of north side. The shaped gables and bow window are remarkably precocious features for 1570-3 and may be alterations by Richard Arundell. c.1640's.

Interior: Great hall, rising through 2 floors, has elvan paviers. Walls plastered and lined as ashlar. Stone Tudor fireplace with triangular blind spandrels. Imposing plaster overmantel dated 1572. Strapwork panel and end supporters in form of male and female herms. Plaster frieze with running scroll, and small arcade on square piers over passage screen wall. Fine plaster ceiling with two major pendants and scrolled ribs with fleur enrichments and minor pendants and incorporates initials of Sir John, his sister Margaret, and wife Katherine. Library, lower by 3 steps, opens off upper (south) end of hall. Central bow window. Simple cornice. Fireplace with marble slips and eared surround in c.1720 style, probably reproduction. In left wing, staircase, C19, with turned balusters widely spaced. Ribbed plaster ceiling. On first floor drawing room (great chamber) has impressive segmental plaster vault, ribbed, with 6 pendants. Bow window, also with plaster ceiling and quarter-columns at arrises of bay. Fireplace of elvan, 4-centred with blind spandrels. Plaster overmantel with Arundell arms flanked by male and female warriors. frieze reads ANNO DOMINI MCCCCCLXX3. frieze around room has elaborate scrolls punctuated with blank shields. Gallery opens off end of chamber. Shallow segmental vault with ribs and floral motifs at intersections. Stair tower has stone newel stair. Service wing all remade 1950's. Stone doorcases. (Jope, E.M. 'Studies in Building History' 1961. 206-208 & Pl.XXIII: Anthony, B. in Proc. of R.Arch. Inst. 1973, 245-247: Trinick, M. National Trust Guide (1954) later revised.

Listing NGR: SW8365459404

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Map

National Grid Reference: SW 84115 58478

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